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PAPER

11/26/2007

| APPLICATION NO.  | FILING DATE       | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.    | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 10/670,378   | 09/26/2003        | Thomas DeWitt Smith  | 11051-0002             | 6905             |
| 22902<br>CLARK & BRO   | 7590 . 11/26/2007 | EXAMINER             |                        |                  |
| 1090 VERMONT AVENUE, NW<br>SUITE 250<br>WASHINGTON, DC 20005 |                   |                      | CLAYTOR, DEIRDRE RENEE |                  |
|  |                   |                      | ART UNIT               | PAPER NUMBER     |
|  | ,                 | ,                    | 1617                   |                  |
|  |                   |                      | <del></del>            |                  |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| •   | Application No.  | Applicant(s)  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|   | 10/670,378   | SMITH, THOMAS DEWITT  |  |  |  |
| Office Action Summary   | Examiner   | Art Unit  |  |  |  |
|   | Renee Claytor  | 1617  |  |  |  |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication app  |  | with the correspondence address   |  |  |  |
| Period for Reply  | / 10 CET TO EVOIDE 41  | MONTU(S) OR THIRTY (20) DAVS  |  |  |  |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | ATE OF THIS COMMUN<br>36(a). In no event, however, may a<br>vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MO<br>. cause the application to become | IICATION. a reply be timely filed  DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). |  |  |  |
| Status  |  |   |  |  |  |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 Se  | eptember 2007.   |   |  |  |  |
| ,_  |  |   |  |  |  |
|   | Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is                        |   |  |  |  |
| closed in accordance with the practice under E  | Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.   | D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of Claims   |  |   |  |  |  |
| 4) Claim(s) 6,7,9,17,18,20,21,26,37 and 41 is/are pending in the application.   |  |   |  |  |  |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw   | wn from consideration.   |   |  |  |  |
| 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.   |  |   |  |  |  |
| 6) Claim(s) <u>6-7, 9, 17-18, 20-21, 26, 37, 41</u> is/are  | rejected.  |   |  |  |  |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.   | r clastian requirement   |   |  |  |  |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o  | r election requirement.  |   |  |  |  |
| Application Papers  |  |   |  |  |  |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine  |  |   |  |  |  |
| 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acc  |  |   |  |  |  |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the   |  |   |  |  |  |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex   |  |   |  |  |  |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  |  |   |  |  |  |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  | priority under 35 U.S.C.   | § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  |  |  |  |
| 1. Certified copies of the priority document  | s have been received.  |   |  |  |  |
| <ol><li>Certified copies of the priority document</li></ol>   |  |   |  |  |  |
| 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio   |  | en received in this National Stage  |  |  |  |
| application from the International Bureau   |  | -tivod  |  |  |  |
| * See the attached detailed Office action for a list  | or the certified copies no   | n received.   |  |  |  |
| Attachment(s)   |  | •   |  |  |  |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   |  | v Summary (PTO-413)<br>o(s)/Mail Date   |  |  |  |
| Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)     Paper No(s)/Mail Date  |  | f Informal Patent Application   |  |  |  |

Art Unit: 1617

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's remarks filed 9/10/2007 is hereby acknowledged. Applicants have canceled claims 1-5, 8, 19 and 38-40. Therefore, claims 6, 7, 9, 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 37 and 41 are pending and under examination herein.

## Response to Arguments

Applicants have amended claims 17, 21 and 40, which is sufficient to overcome the objections to the claims. Accordingly, the objection to the claims is hereby withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 USC 103 rejection over Wagner et al. (US Patent 5,951,991) have been considered. Applicants argue that the teachings of Wagner et al. are drawn to a 3 component system consisting of an inert woven or sponge-like material, a lathering surfactant, and conditioning emulsion and the conditioning emulsion is deposited on the substrate in a dry condition and then deposited on the skin with the aid of water. Applicants assert that Wagner makes no mention of the entity as an absorption base or its utility for skin use alone. It is further argued that Wagner does not teach a diluting step (regardless of the temperature limitation). Applicants have further amended claims 6 and 17 to incorporate the limitation of diluting the mixture with heated water.

Applicant's arguments and amendments are found persuasive. While Wagner et al. teaches a method of making an emulsion comprised of the same ingredients of the

Art Unit: 1617

instant application, e.g., petrolatum and methyl glucose dioleate, it is not taught that the mixture is diluted. Therefore, the 35 USC 103 rejection over Wagner et al. is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments over the 35 USC 103 rejection over Narula (US Patent 4,788,001) in view of McAtee et al. (US Patent 6,153,208) have been considered. Applicants argue Narula teaches PEG-120 methyl glucose dioleate differs from the presently claimed methyl glucose dioleate by the addition of 120 ethylene oxide unites per molecule and an HLB of 16. Applicant further teaches that Narula does not teach any of the heating steps and that McAtee et al. does not fill in the deficiencies. Applicant points out that McAtee et al. teaches a 3-component system and that is not similar to the invention of Narula.

Applicant's arguments against Narula regarding the teaching by Narula of PEG120 methyl glucose dioleate are found persuasive. Therefore, the rejection is being modified without relying on the PEG-120 methyl glucose dioleate in the emulsified system.

## Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1617

Claims 6-7, 9, 17-18, 20-21, 26, 37, 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narula (US Patent 4,788,001) in view of McAtee et al. (US Patent 6,153,208).

Narula teaches methods of making oil-in-water emulsions that are comprised of petrolatum (Col. 3, lines 18-19). Narula teaches that the emulsions are diluted with water (Col. 7, lines 42-47).

Narula does not teach heating the petrolatum up to 80°C, diluting the emulsion with water preheated up to 50°C, the addition of a preservative system (specifically DMDM hydantoin and iodo propynyl butyl carbamate), or the addition of hydrocortisone.

McAtee et al. teaches methods of making compositions with a conditioning emulsion comprised of an oil soluble conditioning agent, including petrolatum (Col. 25, line 58 and Col. 26, lines 13-21) and methyl glucose dioleate as the emulsifier (Col. 30, line 53). Active ingredients include hydrocortisone (meeting the limitation of claims 9, 20, 26-27 and 37-38; Col. 45, line14 and Col. 48, line 8). Examples 6-10 state that the ingredients of the conditioning emulsion are mixed at between 75-115°C (further meeting the limitation of claims 6 and 17; Col. 54). Other ingredients that can be incorporated into the conditioning emulsion include Glydant Plus (meeting the limitations of claims 7, 21 and 39-41; Col. 47, lines 4-5).

Furthermore, it is obvious to vary and/or optimize the temperature to dilute the emulsion with water at 50°C provided in the composition, according to the guidance provided by McAtee et al., to provide a stable composition. It is noted that "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover

Art Unit: 1617

the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). It is also noted that it has been held that merely changing the order of steps in a multi-step process is not a patentable modification absent a showing of unexpected results. *Ex parte Rubin* 128 USPQ 440 (POBA 1959).

Accordingly, it is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose. The idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art. In re Kerkhoven, 626 F.2d 846, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980). In the instant case, one would have been motivated to make an absorption base comprised of petrolatum and methyl glucose dioleate because of the teachings of Narula and McAtee et al. that both agent are used as emulsifiers and it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to make an absorption base with excellent emulsifying properties.

#### Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

### **Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Renee Claytor whose telephone number is 571-272-8394. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

Application/Control Number: 10/670,378 Page 6

Art Unit: 1617

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Renee Claytor

SREENI PADMANABHAN SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER